NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1835.-COPYRIGHT: 1896: BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.-THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

AN ARMY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE COLONY MAY BE PUT ON WAR FOOT-ING IN SPITE OF OBJECTIONS.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER AND GOVERNOR ROBIN-

SON'S ADVICE UNHEEDED - CONSERVA-TIVES AND SOME LIBERALS DE-

MAAD A BOLD FRONT.

London, April 18 .- The statement made yesterday in the House by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Government had decided to replace im mediately the troops who were going into the interior of Africa from Cape Town by a battalion of infantry and a body of mounted men only skirted the truth. A much greater movement of troops has been decided upon than was indicated in the statement of the Colonial Secretary. At a conference held Thursday by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; Mr. Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief Wolseley and General Sil Redvere Buller, it was arranged gradually to pour English troops into Cape Colony and Natal. This measure is taken in direct opposition to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, who has advised the Government that the reinforcement of the British troops now in South Africa will excite the Boers and binder the prospect of peace with the Trans-

Governor Robinson says that President Krüger has sent a communication to him declaring that the negotiations between the Transvaal and Great Britain will be hopeless if troops are sent

"The Globe" and other Unionist papers, and also many Liberal organs protest that the Govalso many Liberal organs protest that the Government ought not to show timidity before the Boers and submit, while the Transvaal is arming fissif to the teeth, to keeping the British forces on a mere police level. "The Globe" suggests the dismissal of Governor Robinson for being too subservient to the Government of the Transvaal, and in this it certainly voices Conservative feeling.

President Krüger has sent Jonkhorr von Boes-chotten, a high State official, to England on a mission connected with the charges that the Transvaal has violated a provision of the con-vention of 1884, forbidding the Transvaal to grant vention of 1884, forbidding the Transvaal to grant preferential rates to any power against the British imports. President Krüger, as was pointed out in this correspondence some time ago, dodges this provision by allowing a large rebate in the duties collected on goods imported from Germany, by lowering the railway rates on shipments for the Transvaal by way of Delagca Bay, which is the route followed by German goods, and by other methods, all of which result in benefit to imports from Germany and disastrously affect British trade with the Transvaal.

GREAT ANXIETY FELT IN BULUWAYO. ADVANCE PARTY OF MATABELES REPULSED-LARGE FORCES OF NATIVES GATHERING

NEAR THE TOWN.

Buluwayo, April 18 .- A mounted British force, numbering forty, while reconnoitering in the outskirts yesterday, encountered a large advance party of Matabeles, whom it immediately engaged. After two hours' of severe fighting the natives were driven back on the main body with the loss of fifty killed. The British had only one man wounded. The patro party returned to

Considerable alarm was occasioned in the Considerable alarm was occasioned in the evening by the sudden appearance of a number of natives in the vicinity of the town. They award their friendliness, but nevertheless were brought into town and detained. The anxiety of the residents of Buluwayo increases bourly. The relief column from Salisbury is Low reported within forty miles of Buluwayo and advancing steadily.

Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape, who intended accompanying the column, is still at Salisbury, his health not having improved sufficiently to permit his leaving that place.

Cape Town, April 18.—Advices which left Bulawayo by coach have been received here, saying

wayo by coach have been received here, saying that the Matabeles are massing men to the northeast of that place and sending out small looting parties. The hostile Matabeles are within half an hour's march of the town.

TO LEAD AGAINST THE MATABELES. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON

London, April 18.—Major-General Sir Frederick Car at Gibraltar, has been appointed to the supreme command of the campaign against the Matabeles.

The Central News says that the War Office has telegraphed to all military officers who are away from South Africa on leaves of absence to hold themselves in readiness to return immediately to that recognition.

General Carrington has had much experience in South Africa. He at different times was in command of the left wing of the Cape Mounted Rifles and commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the Transkel war. He took part in the war of the Transkal against Sekukuni. commanded the Colonial forces ir Basutoland and the native levies in the Zulu rebeilion. From 1885 to 1823 he was commander of the mounted police in Bechuanaiand. In the latter year he proceeded to Cape Town as military adviser to the Governor.

THE WARSACHUSETTS OFF FOR HER TRIAL.

IT WILL PROBABLY TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY OVER THE NEW-ENGLAND COURSE.

hlladelphia, April 18.-The battle-ship Massachu setts sailed from Cramp's shippard at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for her official trial trip over the Government course between Cape Ann., Mass., and Cape Porpoise, Me. The ship dropped down the river to near Newcastle, Del., where she anchored over night. Edwin S. Cramp, who will represent the builders on board, and several members of the trial board will leave here to-morrow morning on a tug for the ship, and on their arrival the vessel will get under way and proceed to sea. She will probably get out of the Delaware capes on Sunday evening and arrive off Cape Ann on Tuesday morning. A preliminary run may be made over the course on Tuesday before the ship enters Massachusetts Bay.

The official trial will probably be made on Thursday. The people of Massachusetts are preparing to give a warm reception to the ship, and it is likely that a big delegation of prominent Boston people will be on board during the trial trip. The Massachusetts is nearer completion than any other versel which has ever left Cramp's shipyard on a trial trip, and if the occasion arose she could meet an enemy on the sea to-morrow. Government course between Cape Ann., Mass., and

WILL TRY TO ENTER CLOSED PORTS.

wars in Nicaragua, Salvador and other Central able loss to the Pacific Mail Steamship Com siderable loss to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The harbors of San Juan dei Sur and Corinto are closed, and at the present time there its 1,500 tons of general merchandise and seventeen saded freight-cars at Panama awaiting transportates to the interior. The coastwise steamers have seen unable to handle the goods, as the ports named are in the hands of the rebeis, and they will not allow any ships to enter. The steamer City of Para sailed to-day, and Captain Russell received instructions to take all reasonable risks to get the entire anipment to Corinto and San Juan del Sur. He will attempt to make the ports, and nothing short of cannon will prevent him from effecting a landing.

FOUR MEN KILLED BY FALLING ROCK. ranton, Penn., April 18.-Falling rock in the addy Creek shafi at Olyphant killed four men at 20 o'clock to-day. The victims are Ralph and James Abbott, brothers, who lived at Throop; John Belle, of Olyphant, and William Harvey, of riceburg. The men were rock miners, and were riving a tunnel when a rock fell and killed them.

THE INDIANA SAILS FOR NEW-YORK.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 18.—Admiral Walker's Board arrived from Washington this morning and made a short inspection of the Maine. At 5 o'clock the members went aboard the Indiana, which salled by New-York.

CALIFORNIA'S GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT. San Francisco, April 18.—The director of the San Francisco mint sent his annual report to the Detiment at Washington. It shows the gold output California for the year 1255 to be 315,324,337 CS, as accord with 315,832,331 SS in 1204. The alliver output 1205 was \$250,720 70, as against \$250,531 55 for

HOUSE RECORDS BROKEN.

ONLY ONE APPROPRIATION BILL RE- HE SPOKE FOR THE GOOD OF THE RE- HE SITS IN HIS LOFTY PERCH AND ITS VOTERS SHOW THAT THEY WANT MAINS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

MORE THAN \$4,700,000, REPORTED-COST OF

APPROPRIATIONS AT THIS SESSION.

Washington, April 18.-The preparation of the last of the general appropriation bills, the General Deficiency bill, has been completed by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives,

and it was reported to the House this afternoon. This completes a record never before equalled or nearly approached at the long session of a Congress. Moreover, the General Deficiency bill is the last remaining on the calendar of the House, all of the others having been passed and sent to the Senate. Seven of the bills have also passed the latter body and six of them have become laws. The bill reported to the House to-day carries a

total of \$4,761,340 45, which, together with the Urgent

Deficiency bill, which became a law some time ago, makes the aggregate appropriations on account of deficiencies at this session \$11,096,776 97. Of the amount carried by the pending bill \$500,000, or nearly 20 per cent, is on account of a deficiency in the permanent appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. According to a statement of Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the Treasury Department, which is appended to the report of the Appropriations Committee, the cost of collecting the e from customs at the principal ports of from the customs have diminished. For example, the expenses of collecting the revenue from custo at the port of New-York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$2,702,306; for the year ended June 30, 1894, the total was \$2,631,392; for the year ended June 30, 1895 (ten months under the new w), it was \$2,760,558, and for the first eight months of the current fiscal year it amounted to \$1,991,352, or at the rate of \$2,987,028 a year. In 1833 the average number of employes was 1,733; in 1894 it was 1,719; in 1895 it was 1,758, and for the first two-thirds of the current fiscal year it was 1,922. In 1893 the total ap-

current fiscal year it was 1,22. In 1833 the total appraised value of importations of dutiable merchandise at the same port was \$258,527,593, in 1884 it was \$181,756,436; in 1885 it was \$251,247,621, and for the first two-thirds of the current fiscal year it amounted to \$192,925,524, or at the rate of \$288,489,238 a year. In 1853 the expenses of collection amounted to considerably less than 1 per cent of the total appraised value of dutiable merchandise; for the current fiscal year the expenses will amount to considerably more than 1 per cent.

Since the enactment of the Sugar Trust tariff the increase in the force and compensation in the New-York Custom House has been large. The following statement shows the total amount carried by each of the regular appropriation bills as passed by the House, the date of passage, the total of the Urgent Deficiency act as it became a law, the total carried by the pending bill, the total amount carried by miscelianeous acts approved to date, the amount of permanent annual appropriations and the aggregate:

gate: Title of bill.	Amount.	Date of passage.
Agriculture	\$2 215 302 00	Feb. 18
Army	93 975 009 78	Feb. 19
Diplomatic and Consular	1,630,058 76	Jan. 28
District of Columbia		Apl. 9
Fortifications	5.842.337 00	A;1. 14
Indian	8,420,445 17	Feb. 25
Legislative	21.380.765.51	Mar. 6
Military Academy	448 117 61	Jan. 20
Navy		Mar. 26
Navy	141 225 623 00	Jan. 17
Pension	141,021,021,00	
Postoffice	. 11,810,001 58	Mar. 11
River and Harbor	. 10,351,860 00	Apl. 6
Sunday Civil	29,836,092 19	Apl, 2
Total	\$374,613,440 10	
Urgent Deficiency act	6.305.436.52	-
General Deficiency	4 701 340 45	
Clebelli Denciench	215 024 79	
Miscellaneous acts	010,021.72	
Permanent annual appropriations.	.110,004,100.00	

FIGHT FOR A DEEP-SEA HARBOR. THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF SAN PEDRO AND SANTA MONICA, CAL., PRESENTED TO THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

owns of San Pedro and Santa Monica, Cal., for the roposed appropriation of over \$3,000,000 for a breakwater and outer harbor was continued to-day the Senate Committee on Commerce. John W in favor of Santa Monica. He declared that at least nine-tenths of the people of Los Angeles, the commercial centre of the district, were in favor of the double appropriation originally proposed by the lightning methods in politics. for the inner harbor at San Pedro and \$2,800,000 for minded by Senator Vest more than once, as were others who made the same sort of argument, tha sentiment in the locality, but only as to which of the two ports was best adapted for a deep-sea harbor in view of the public interests. Mr. Mitchell questioned the action of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce favoring San Pedro, and said the Chamber misrepresented public sentiment.

James B. Laukesham, of Los Angeles, also argued in favor of the appropriation for a breakwater at Santa Monica. He admitted that for many years he, with almost everybody else, had been in favor

"Is not your change of mind and that of th other people," Senator Berry asked, "attributable in a large measure to the fact that those people out there came to believe that the influences here at Washington were so strong against San Pedro that that harbor could not be built, and that you came to the conclusion that you had better take Santa Monice than nothing? Is not that the fact?" "Well, it is somewhat so," Mr. Laukesham ad-

J. S. Siauson, of Los Angeles, chairman of the delegation in favor of Santa Monica, said there was a largely divided opinion as to which was the best and most feasible place for a deep-sea harbor. He added, with a good deal of humor, that petitions for one or for the other were signed in many instances by the same men.

"Assuming that you cannot get both appropria tions," Senator Nelson asked, "would it not be wiser to go on and complete the inner harbor at San Pedro?"

tions," Senator Nelson asked, "would it not be wiser to go on and complete the inner harbor at San Pedro?"

"Certainly," Mr. Slauson answered. "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

G. F. Hatch, of Los Angeles, gave an instance of the readiness and carcle-sness with which people sign petitions without reading them. He said that on one occasion a petition was signed by some two hundred of the leading citizens of Los Angeles asking the Sheriff to hang, before the next morning, the highly popular Mayor of the city. He described the attractions of Santa Monica, and the gradual extension of Los Angeles to that seaport, predicting that in twenty years Los Angeles would be a port of entry through its absorption of Santa Monica; while, on the other hand, ho described San Pedro as a miserable little dishing town, where no one would stay over night if he could possibly get away.

Mr. Stephens, who had spoken yesterday for San Pedro, declared that there was an absolutely unanimous sentiment among all the representative men of Los Angeles in favor of an appropriation of \$20,000 for the inner harbor at San Pedro, and he believed that this was also the candid opinion of the great majority of the people at large. He admitted that there had recently been a change of sentiment, but said that this change had been brought about by telegrams from Washington as to the intentions of the River and Harbor Committee of the House. He added "We feel that the sovereign peopie of Los Angeles County and district are entitled to recognition by this Government, and if they cannot get if without making an alliance with these high powers give us nothing. I want to go home preserving my manhood. If I learn that nothing can be obtained from this authority except on the surrender of principle, I will go home and strike my name from the great register of voters, surrender my citizenship and forswear my country. That is the way I feel about it, and many with me feel the same way."

Senator White, of California, who had conducted the inquiry, and ha

DIED RATHER THAN GO TO COURT.

Raleigh, N. C., April 18.-John Tillman, a distiller near Roxboro, committed suicide last night by tak-ing strychnine. There is an indictment in the United States Court against him for violation of the revenue laws, and he had said that he would die before he would go to court.

Bethlehem, Penn., April 18.—Christ Union Church at Hellerstown, near here, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground last night. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, 20,000.

Allentown, Penn., April 18.—The winter garden of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company at Rittersville was struck by lightning and burned last night. Loss, 210,000; fully insured.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND BURNED.

ODELL TELLS WHY HE DID IT. MR. DUNN. IN HIGH GLEE.

PUBLICAN PARTY.

THE GENERAL DEF'CIENCY BILL, CARRYING REPUBLICANS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE STATE, HE BELIEVES, ARE OPPOSED TO

THE PASSAGE OF THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL-A WORD TO

THE "ORGANIZATION."

Newburg, April 18.-In view of the comments in the New-York newspapers this morning concerning Congressman Benjamin B. Odell, jr.'s, attitude toward the Greater New-York bill, he has given the following statement to the United

In regard to the Greater New York measure, my objections are honest and conscientious, and without any respect to what effect they may have upon my any one else's future. I believe it to be a measure that the Republican party throughout the rural districts opposes. While there may be some justification for the passage of the bill, in view of the vote that was given in 1893 for the consolidation, approved by the Republican Mayors and only has the approval of the Democratic Mayor of the cities ted by the bill. I do not consider that this opposition is one that is necessarily antagonistic to organization of which I have been so long a member; but, so far as I am concerned individually, seems to me to be but a reflex of the opinion of my constitu-

used as a factor in the solution of the Presidential I did not go to Albany with this idea in view, but upon other business; and I only expressed there what I have frequently expressed beforemy unalterable opposition to the measure, and if the Assemblymen from this Congressional district and from other parts of the State are influenced what I have said, it is without any preconcerted idea upon my part to influence them.

I believe that Republicanism is synonymous with the right to express an opinion upon any great and important question, such as the bill under considera-tion. I do not know whether it will be def-ated or not, but I hope for the benefit of the party at large that it will be.

There is no disposition upon my part upon this or any other question to place myself in opposition to the wishes of my friends, and I do not believe that this expression can be construed as disloyal, either to them or to the Republican organization.

District Republican Convention, which was held and Colonel Thomas W. Bradley delegates to the Republican National Convention, and Judge A. S. Tompkins and Captain Joseph M. D ckey alternates Resoclutions indorsing the candidacy of Governor Morton for the Presidency were adopted, but the delegates were uninstructed.

ODELL'S SHOW OF NERVE. IT CAUSES MUCH COMMENT IN POLITICAL CIR-

Nothing has occurred in State politics lately which has caused so much comment as the announcement on Friday that Congressman Benjamin B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, had suddealy turned up in Albany to oppose T. C. Platt's pet machine measure, the Greater New-York bill.

The statement which accompanied the ar nouncement referred to, that ex-Senator Warner Miller had arrayed himself alongside of Mr. Odell against the consolidation scheme, was extremely interesting, but it was by no means so sensational as Mr. Odell's deliberate "kick" against the plans so carefully arranged by Mr. of the "slickest" of Mr. Platt's lieutenants. To him has been intrusted the most important and delicate affairs of the machine. It is one of the the Platt headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Mr. Platt was last year seriously considering the proposition to make Mr. Odell chairman of the Republican State Committee and of putting Mr. Hackett in some other place more suited to his remarkable energies and

Since Governor Morton's promotion to the dency Mr. Odell has been looked upon as Mr. nation for Governor. That a man holding the relations of such close intimacy to Mr. Platt as has Mr. Odell should deliberately declare his had staked so much must have been an unpleasant surprise to Mr. Platt. It was about the first matter of importance which claimed his attention on his return with his lacerated thumb

Mr. Platt was frank enough to admit, after hearing the news, that Mr. Odell's evident determination to play his own hand in the Governorship contest astonished him about as his political dominion lately. Mr. Odell's re-ported belief that his chances for heading the Republican State ticket this fall have been increased by the course he has taken is shared by many politicians, both Republicans and Democrats. It is not likely that Mr. Odell took the step he did without consultation with the Republicans of Brooklyn, Westchester and, in fact, the influential members of the party throughout the Hd Judicial District, with whom he is on terms of personal and political friend-

speaker Fish and Senator Lexow held conferences with Mr. Platt yesterday. Ways and means for saving the Greater New-York bill from the fate which Odell, Miller Buckley. and other Republicans think it deserves, was the subject to which Mr. Platt and his colaborers addressed themselves.

It was reported yesterday that to clear the way for the Greater New-York bill orders were at once issued to sidetrack the Brooklyn Bridge bill. This plan was foreshadowed by Edward Lauterbach, who said that when two bills of legislation, one of personal interest to him and

legislation, one of personal interest to him and the other a party measure, were found to be incompatible, he should promptly advocate the party measure and let the other bill take care of itself. He was understood to refer to the Greater New-York bill as the measure which demanded party fealty, and as having superior claims upon him over the Bridge bill, which was in the interest of his client, the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company.

Charles W. Hackett, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, said last evening that he felt sure the Greater New-York bill would be passed by the Assembly. He and Edward Lauterbach, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, had a confab with T. C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a few other Republicans talked with Mr. Platt. It was given out later by the machinists that Congressman Odell had been talked to about the Greater New-York bill and had given the Platt forces to understand that he would not actively oppose the passage of the bill by the Assembly. When Mr. Hackett was asked about the reported decision of Mr. Odell to be neutral, he said:

"Mr. Odell, I suppose, has always been opposed to the bill personally. He made a mistake by talking against it publicly without consultation with others. I don't know how he came to be in Albany, but I have no idea that he went there for the purpose of opposing the Greater New-York bill. He probably will not be active in opposing the bill now. All the harm he could do has been done, but there will be enough votes in the Assembly? "Mr. Hackett was asked.

"On Tuesday," he replied, with the air of a man who knew what he was talking about.

AN EMBEZZLING BANKER SENTENCED.

WATCHES THE RECORDS GO.

AND USES WORDS THAT WON'T BEAR RE-PEATING-NINETY DEGREES OFFICIAL-

The only place in New-York where there was joy yesterday was a lofty tower far, far above No. 66 Broadway. There Mr. Dunn danced in

mercury in his official thermometer. Down below his lofty perch thousands of perspiring human beings groaned and suffered and swore, but it was nothing to Mr. Dunn, for were not all previous records in the way of April weather being broken? This is a question to be answered, and the cor

rect answer is, "You wager your dearly beloved life they were; they were knocked into a cocked hat." The top noich was reached at 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Dunn's delighted gaze lit on a thermometer that said 90 degrees Thursday, and was 85 degrees, was fractured as early as 2 o'clock, when the 86 point was reached. After 4 o'clock the worst was over and at 8

o'clock the thermometer read only \$2 degrees. People who went home late on Friday night said: "We shall have snow to-morrow." Accordingly when they came downtown in the morning they took their spring coats with them. Afterward they were sorry, and some of them said things-really they did-things with regard to a certain woman referred to in "Peck's Bad Boy" as Helen Blazes.

And there were mitigating circumstances at tending their remarks, too, for as at 4 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury stood at 52, and at 3:25 p. m. at 90, there was a change of nearly 40 degrees in less than twelve hours.

This is a great and glorious climate we live in. One can make snow men in the morning and fry eggs on his tin roof at night. But, says Mr oggs on his tin foot at hight. But, says are.
Dunn, things might have been worse on April 18,
1893, than they were. The humidity percentage
was only 48 last night at 8 o'clock, while on the
preceding day it was at 81. Here is to be perceived more beautiful, kaleidoscopic variety, but
this time the public was the gainer.
The forecast for to-day for Eastern New-York
is: Fair; not so warm in southern portion, southeasterly winds.

easterly winds.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

Thomas McGarry, thirty-four years old, of No. 555 West Fiftieth-st., was overcome by the heat last night at Altman's Building, Sixth-ave, and Eighteenth-st. He was sent to New-York Hospital. L. Julius, fifty years old, of No. 39 Rivington-st, was prostrated by heat in front of No. 532 West Forty-fourth-st., last evening. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

KILLED ON THE BRIDGE.

A PAINTER FALLS WITH A SCAFFOLD AND DIES INSTANTLY.

One man was killed and another seriously injured end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Both men were paint-The unfortunate men were working on the south They started yesterday morning to paint the coping above the ground. They used one of the regular painters' scaffolds to hoist themselves to the point they wished to reach. Each stood on one end of the scaffold raised to the coping.

standing on the left end of the scaffold. He fastened his rope securely and then waited for his companion

Working beneath the scaffold at this time was John Manning, of No. 43 Henry-st., Brooklyn, who is employed to sweep the roadway. 'He was the only who saw the accident. He said he heard shout above him, and looking upward saw one end way just as he saw the man standing on the falling end of the scaffold make a leap for the roadbrought a number of workmen to the spot. Before they got there the other end of the daugling scafthey got there the other end of the daugling scaffold broke away from its fastenings, and Meyers, who was the mar clinging to it, was dashed to the roadway. He anded on his back and never moved an inch after touching the pavement. The scaffold fell partiy across him. When picked up by his fellow-workmen he was found to be dead. There was a horriole gash on the back of his head and his skull was fractured. He must also have sustained fatal internal injuries.

John Nelson, the other painter, was unconscious when placed in an ambulance and removed to fludson Street Hospital. His injuries will probably prove fatal. He is about thirty years old, and lives at No. 161 Wayne-st., Jersey City. Meyers lived in Henry-st., Brooklyn.

The accident happened at a spot where none of the Bridge patrons could witness it, except a few wagon drivers.

POLICEMAN M'KENNA HELD.

Policeman Michael McKenna, of the East Onehundred-and-fourth-st, station, who is charged with unjustifiably clubbing Cornelius E. Lang, seventeer years old, of No. 2,284 First-ave, at a fire at Onehundred and fifteenth-st, and First-ave, on Thurs-day evening last was arraigned for examination before Magistrate Flammer at the Harlem Court yesterday morning. After a quantity of testimony had been taken, the policeman was held for trial.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS ACT AS WAITRESSES. Redlands, Cal., April 18.—The visiting hetel men were royally entertained at Redlands and Pasadena yesterday. Redlands claimed the visitors for the

HANGED BY MOONSHINERS.

Cattanooga, Tenn., April 18.-Early this morning Starling Savage was taken from his bed at Irving College, Tenn., seven miles from McMinnville, in Warren County, by a mob of masked "moonshine" whiskey men and hanged to a tree. The doomed man was suspected of being a "spotter" for the United States Internal Revenue Bureau. Savage lived in an adjoining county, but his moonshine enemies had followed him from his home.

PASSED AN ABANDONED SCHOONER. Boston, April 18.-Private advices from Baltimore

tate that the British steamer, Prodano, at that port from Bilbao, reports passing at sea the threemasted schooner Eunice L Crocker, abandoned. The Crocker, Captain J. B. Crocker, of Franklin, Mass., sailed from Fernandina, Fla., March 30, for Boston, with a cargo of railroad ties consigned to the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and had been expected at this port for the past few days. She expected at this port for the past few days. She registered 555 tons net. She is owned principally by Captain Crocker and others of Franklin, Mass., and is partially insured. The Crocker carried a crew of nine men, all told. The supposition is that the schooner became water-logged and unmanageable, and the captain and crew availed themselves of the first opportunity which presented itself, to abandon her, and are now safely on board some other vessel, possibly bound to some European port.

RUINED BY THE PRESENT TARIFF LAW. Keene, N. H., April 18.—To-night's "Evening Sentinei" publishes a statement of the condition of the manufacture of woollens in Cheshire County before and after the passage of the Wison-Gorman Tariff law. It shows a reduction since 182 of about 62-3 per cent in the number of employes and the amount of wages paid.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THIS STATE.

the Regents in 1895 thirty were chartered by the Legislature, thirty-three were incorporated under AN EMBEZZLING BANKER SENTENCED.

Lancaster, Penn., April 18.—E. K. Smith, the Columbia banker convicted of embessiement, was sentenced this morning to two years and five months in the Eastern Penitentiary. Application will be made to the Supreme Court for his release on ball pending a review of the case.

Regents, 518 belong to chartered institutions or Regents' schools, fifty are college libraries, 409 are school libraries, 309 are free for lending and 407 receive State aid in some form There are 4,322,999 volumes in the libraries of the State, an increase of \$25,621 in one year, and \$4,156,744 in 1895, an increase of \$37,566 over 1894, and a gain of 1,020,142 over 1892. ROCHESTER IN LINE.

M'KINLEY.

SUFFERING HUMANITY PERSPIRES AND GROANS A MASS-MEETING IN THE HOME OF GEORGE W ALDRIDGE VOICES THE SENTIMENT FOR

THE OHIO CHIEFTAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Rochester, April 18.-Nearly a thousand Republicans gathered in the home city of George W. Aldridge this evening to listen to addresses in favor of McKinley for President. It was a sultry evening, and the speeches were brief and to the point. The number of workingmen in the audience was especially noticeable. Ludolph called the meeting to order, and Edward B. Fenner, ex-District-Attorney of Monroe County, presided. The chairman referred to the meeting as an expression of the "unbought, untrammelled choice of three-quarters of the Republicans, and most of the Democrats of the Loud applause greeted McKinley's name. The purpose of the meeting the chairman

fluence on the coming National Convention. Among the many representative Republicar selected as vice-presidents were President David J. Hill, of the University of Rochester; ex-Mayor Richard Curran, Police Commissioner James D. Casey, H. Austin Brewster, Dr. J. W.

said was to organize the sentiment of the Repub-

licans of the State that it might exercise an in-

asey and George F. Laeter. George E. Matthews, of "The Buffalo Express," was the first speaker. He said that if the beautiful city of Rochester was the property of one man, he was sorry for it, but that the visitors were American citizens, and would express their preference even in misguided Rochester. The speaker said in part:

Rochester. The speaker said in part:

The people of the United States have determined that they will have William McKinley and good times, and that is what they are going to have. While all the people of this country are calling for McKinley, Rochester pretends to be for Governor Morton. A very distinguished and honored Republican of your city has said that it is an "outrage," for us to come here. But we, who are going as McKinley delegates from this State, for there are a few of us, you know, wish to show that New-York, with the rest of the country, wants McKinley. The South wants McKinley. The West wants McKinley, and, I believe. New-York wants McKinley, Lovell H. Jerome. a native of Rochester, was

Lovell H. Jerome, a netive of Rochester, was the next speaker. He said he was glad to find so many Rochester men who didn't want jobs n the canal. Mr. Jerome predicted that Mc-Kinley would be nominated on the first ballot, before New-York was reached, if any ballot was necessary. On the question of McKinley's financial record, he said that it had the indorsement of John Sherman and was in accordance with the of John Sherman and was in accordance with the platform of the last National Republican Convention, "I yield to no man in State pride," said Mr. Jerome, "but no man can take pride in a machine." He said that the approaching "Grant birthday dinner" in Rochester was to be addressed by an "airtight, combination" of Platt's followers, and called attention to the fact that Lleutenant-Governor Saxton was not invited to speak because he had dared to express an opinion adverse to one of Platt's measures. "There is but one voice from the Atlantic to the Pacific," said Mr. Jerome, "and that voice is calling Mc-Kinley, the enemy of bosses and the friend of the people."

Resolutions eulogistic of Mr. McKinley and favoring his nomination were adopted with great

Resolutions eulogistic of Mr. McKniley and favoring his nomination were adopted with great enthusiasm, and John E. Milholland, of New-York, was then introduced Mr. Milholland said the warm wave of McKinley enthusiasm had even reached Rochester, a land of perpetual frost. He

the warm wave of sickinicy entails an index the reached Rochester, a land of perpetual frost. He continued:

Never did Republicans meet under more favorable auspices. You represent the party that is to resume entire control of the Federal Government. This assertion is made in perfect faith. No intelligent Democrat disputes it. It is difficult to find an honest Democrat who is not resigned to defeat. He not only expects it, in his heart he desires it. He desires it because he is just as tired as we are of his party's rule. It is not the party for the wage-workers; it is not the party to conserve the business interests of the country; it is not the party for the wage-workers of the country; it is not the party of practical ideas, of sound policies or of successful attainments. Its pathway is strewn with panies, hard times, financial trouble, free trade heresies, currency inflation, greenback crazes, and absurd economical experiments. Again and again has it been tried, but always with the same result, until at last the very term Democracy has come to mean disaster. There is only party fit to manage the affairs of this great Republic, and the people recognize it as never before. They fully appreciate the frightful blunder that they made in 18%, and the thorough manner in which they are going about to correct the error of four years ago is that which makes the prospect tonight so brilliant. Portents of victory are all about us. The air is surcharged with the electrical currents of Republican confidence and enthusiasm. The night so brilliant. Fortenis of victory are all above
us. The air is surcharged with the electrical currents of Republican confidence and enthusiasm. The
mutterings of thunder that foretell the impending
deluge are heard all around the political sky. The
question no longer is. "Which party will win?" but,
"What will be the Republican majority?" It is not,
"How many States will go Republican, but is there
any State East, West, North or South that is safely
Democratic?"

victories in the South, and said that it was solid no more. He referred eloquently to Major Mc Kinley's military record, and said that he would unite all sections. "Has he not earned the honor," unite all sections. "Has he not carned the honor, he continued. "Is he not the first Republican to invade the South with a serious campaign for Republican ideas? Long ago he told the people of Georgia that geographical distinctions should no longer be used to arouse old prejudices." Colonel C. H. Dennison and Charle J. Dumar, of New-York, spoke briefly. Senator Frank D. Pavey was the last speaker. He paid a high tribute to Benjamin Harrison and said that he would have been again nominated and elected would have been again nominated and elected had he not declined the honor. Serator Paves referred eloquently to the fact that McKinley had twice declined to allow delegates to vote for

him in National conventions. A CLAMORING MOB IN THE CAPITOL.

Albany, April 18.—The action of the Legislature in failing to pass the Capitol Appropriation bill threw 560 men out of employment to-day. When the Con-struction Department was opened this morning all of these men were thronging the corridors and clamoring for their money. They were inform that the money would be given out next Tuesday, which is the regular biweekly pay day, except in the cases of men from out of town, who would be paid to-day. Then there was a rush for the timekeeper's office. The crowd filled the little office and crowded against the timefilled the little office and crowded against the time-keeper's desk, and, notwithstanding his repeated de-mands for them to get out into the corridor to give him time to make out the time, they hauled one an-other about, jammed against and broke out one of the windows and for a few moments even threatened the timekeeper with being trampled under foot. The police were called and they succeeded in getting the men in line in front of the window. Each discharged man received his certificate of time, and these cer-tificates were presented at the Controller's office and paid in cash.

LICENSED PLACES IN SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 18 (Special).-County Treassaratoga, N. I., April to (Special).—County Treas-urer S. C. Medbery has reported to State Commis-sioner Lyman 335 licensed places in eighteen out of twenty towns in Saratoga County. The Excise Boards in the towns of Northumberland and Sara-toga have falled to report, and their act of omission will be reported to the State Commissioner Mon-day. Including the two towns failing to report the licenses will aggregate about 460.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Seattle, Wash., April 18.—Confronted with the fact that within a few days he would be taken back to Duluth to answer for the murder of Miss Lena Olsen, and with the probability of having to account for the death of his first wife, James E. Alsop, who was arrested in this city on Thursday evening last, took his own life last night. He hanged himself in his cell.

Little Rock, Ark., April 18.—A decree was rendered in the United States Court yesterday in the case of the New-York Security and Trust Company against the Pine Bluff Water, Gas and Electric Company for \$484,945 on surplus bonds secured in the mortgage. The plant has been in receivers' hands for some time.

Cincinnati, April 18.—in a tenement-house fire at Klotter and Baymiller sts. at 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Mary Shafer, aged forty-eight, was faially burned. Mrs. Freda Wagner, twenty-seven years old, was badly burned about the face, shoulders, arms and feet. Her infant daughter was also badly burned.

HICKS-BEACH'S WARNING.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TAXPAYERS AND THE NAVY.

THE BURDENS OF THE CITIZEN IN A TIME OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

SOUTH AFRICAN ANXIETIES AND DIFFICULTIES

THE NEW IRISH LAND SILL-A THREATENED LIBERAL SPLIT-DUELLING IN GER-MANY-THE SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, April 18.-The rumor-mongers cannot reconcile themselves to humdrum conditions; the report that a British army of 10,000 men will be sent to Egypt in the aut imn for the reconquest of the Soudan has been revived, but has been promptly contradicted. The amateur campaigners are evidently going too fast, and reither Lord Wolseley nor the Government can keep up with them. South Africa is a more promising field for immediate operations. The situation there is becoming more serious, if it is not yet critical. "The Times" represents the Boers as armed to the teeth and assuming a belligerent attitude. If this be so, they are in excellent condition for fighting the Matabeles, as they have offered to do, but their aid is not wanted. The suppression of the savage uprising cannot be intrusted to the sharpshooters of a friendly State whose territory was invaded by the Chartered Company's raiders. Sir Hercules Robinson, who prevented the early dispatch of British reinforcements to the Cape from his anxiety to avoid giving offence to President Krüger, has been alarmed by the growing strength of the Matabeles and by the weakness of the available white forces for the serious work of suppressing the revolt. If Colonel Plumer, with his relief column, reaches Buluwayo and is joined by a detachment from Fort Salisbury, there will be a mounted force of about one hundred men for attacking the horde of Matabeles, who are reported to be well

It may be several weeks before this concentra tion of forces can take place. Several journals have seriously advised the Government to send out Dr. Jameson to South Africa to take charge of the British forces, with the understanding that he will return for trial when the rebellion is suppressed. This expedient would reduce the Imperial policy to the level of a Gilbert and Sullivan burlesque. Mr. Chamberlain, who has evidently been held back by his colleagues, has finally obtained authority for dispatching a battalion of the line and a body of mounted infantry to the Cape. The force is small, but probably a larger one will speedily follow. Sir Hercules Robinson, being a diplomatist, has dreaded the effect of the campaigning in Matabeleland upon the sensitive Boers. Mr. Chamberlain is apparently convinced that

too much time has been wasted already in futile daillance with them, while the Matabeles were rallying a force of 12,000 men and threatening all the garrisons. The troops sent out will replace the regulars withdrawn from Natal, and Mr. Chamberlain is careful to explain to President Krüger, through Sir Hercules Robinson, that the reinforcements are designed as a permanent increase of the garrison of the Cape for the protection of its dockyards and coaling stations; but apparently it was hardly necessary to offer a diplomatic pretext for strengthening the British forces in that quarter. The Trans vaal itself is making military preparations, and ordering Maxims, riffes and ammunition on & large scale. The Johannesburg correspondent of "The Times," by a detailed account of the armaments and warlike spirit of the Boers, throws a strong sidelight on the whole situation in South Africa. If President Krüger were to start for London with a definite scheme of political reform in the Transvaal, the garrison of regulars at the Cape would be large enough for all practical purposes, and the colonists, with Mr. Cecil Rhodes at their head, would be able to protect Bulawayo, and take care of all the British possessions in that part of the

world. Meanwhile, there is no sign that the German Boers, is reviving. The sovereigns of Germany Austria and Italy have met, embraced and parted, and the Triple Alliance has a lease for another term, with England friendly, but isolated. A portion of the German press is still critical and contemptuous respecting England's relations with the Transvani, but the official journals are more sympathetic in tone. The Soudan manoeuvre, whatever its ulterior purpose may be, ias restored good feeling between England and the three great Powers of which Germany is the head.

The Budget speech disclosed at once the magnitude of English prosperity and the helplessness of the taxpayer. With revenues from every source exceeding the estimates, and with the largest surplus ever known, the taxpayers are allowed to stagger along with a beggarly measure of relief. A large part of this year's surplus is already disposed of in naval works, and the estimated surplus next year would be larger by \$15,000,000 if the new naval programme had not been adopted. What remains is devoted to easing the operation of the death duties, reducing the land tax from four shillings to one, and relieving the agricultural rates.

The eight-penny income tax, which is virtually a war tax, still stands. Sir William Harcourt's so-called democratic budget, which was once condemned as a policy of confiscation, is re-tained with slight changes. The beer tax, which the brewers denounced, remains in force. Taxpayers are not relieved, although the Treasury receipts are the largest ever recorded in Eng-

This is because the expenditures are as elastic as the revenues. Ever the fortunate Chancellor William Harcourt's revenue-producing system is inclined to take a serious view of the future when the lean years follow the fat Meanwhile there are signs of unparalleled prosperity in luxurious living, and there are millions to spare for naval work. Revenues increase when times are good because people use more tea, drink more beer, wine and spirits, smoke more tobacco and gamble more on the Stock Exchange. Last year's returns are not perhaps conclusive on this point. but apparently the mortality among rich men h also greater in an era of prosperity. The revenue pours into the Treasury, and the surplus is grawn off into the Admiralty, and the rapid pay-ment of the National debt is deprecated as an unprofitable policy. The taxpayer meanwhile wonders what will be the income tax rate when the outbreak of a great war occurs, if eightpence to the pound be the rate in time of peace and prosperity. "Punch" hits off this inquisitive person this week as a donkey bending under a great load and murmuring: "I don't grumble, but I should like just a little taken off."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech was chiefly remarkable for the seriousness with which he warned the Commons that the National expenditures were outrunning the National resources. He even went so far as to hint at abandoning the reduction of the National debt, and brought a dark cloud over Mr. Goschen's face by suggesting a reduction of the naval vote next year. The Budget speech was really a triumph for Sir Will-iam Harcourt, whose system of taxation was so ruccessful that no material departure could be ordered. The ex-Chancellor was received like a